

# CCT 2016

## Wildfire Preparedness

### What you can do to help prepare for wildfires:

- Obey local laws regarding open fires, including campfires
- Keep all flammable objects away from fire
- Have firefighting tools nearby and handy
- Carefully dispose of hot charcoal and drown all fires
- Carefully extinguish smoking material
- Make a fire safe zone around your house. Clean flammable vegetation and debris from at least 30 feet around the house and any outbuildings
- Prune away the lower limbs of evergreens that are within the fire safe zone. Evergreens catch fire easily during dry periods and burn quickly
- Remove any limbs which overhang the roof or chimney including removal of leaves and needles from gutters
- Don't store firewood in the fire safe zone
- Use fire resistant roofing materials
- Make sure firefighters can find and access your home. Mark your house and roads clearly, and prune away limbs and trees along your driveway which don't allow fire truck access
- Have an escape plan– and practice it
- Follow tribal, state and local open burning laws
- Stay with outside fires until they are completely safe and dead out
- Dispose of wood ashes in a metal bucket, soaking them with water before dumping them

### What to do while driving through an area affected by smoke:

- Drive with headlights using extreme caution, be aware of emergency workers /vehicles and wildlife in the area.
- Keep your windows closed and run your air conditioner making sure you're circulating the air already in the car and not pulling in smoky air.



### Fire Danger Levels mean:

When the fire danger is **"low"** it means that fuels do not ignite easily from small embers, but a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or dry rotten wood. Fires in open, dry grasslands may burn easily a few hours after a rain, but most wood fires will spread slowly, creeping or smoldering. Control of fires is generally easy. **BURN PERMITS ALLOWED FOR:** Debris, Recreational, Traditional, Burn Barrel and Random Camp Fires.

When the fire danger is **"moderate"** it means that fires can start from most accidental causes, but the number of fire starts is usually pretty low. If a fire does start in an open, dry grassland, it will burn and spread quickly on windy days. Most wood fires will spread slowly to moderately. Average fire intensity will be moderate except in heavy concentrations of fuel, which may burn hot. Fires are still not likely to become serious and are often easy to control. **BURN PERMITS ALLOWED FOR:** Recreational, Burn Barrels, and Traditional.

When the fire danger is **"high"**, fires can start easily from most causes and small fuels (such as grasses and needles) will ignite readily. Unattended campfires and brush fires are likely to escape. Fires will spread easily, with some areas of high-intensity burning on slopes or concentrated fuels. Fires can become serious and difficult to control unless they are put out while they are still small. **BURN PERMITS ALLOWED FOR:** Recreational and Traditional.

When the fire danger is **"very high"**, fires will start easily from most causes. The fires will spread rapidly and have a quick increase in intensity, right after ignition. Small fires can quickly become large fires and exhibit extreme fire intensity, such as long-distance spotting and fire whirls. These fires can be difficult to control and will often become much larger and longer-lasting fires. **BURN PERMITS ALLOWED FOR:** Traditional " Maybe discontinued dependant on conditions.

When the fire danger is **"extreme"**, fires of all types start quickly and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious and can spread very quickly with intense burning. Small fires become big fires much faster than at the "very high" level. Spot fires are probable, with long-distance spotting likely. These fires are very difficult to fight and may become very dangerous and often last for several days. **NO BURN PERMITS ALLOWED.**

### Burn Permit Descriptions:

**Debris** - Yard waste, hand piles of slash, scrap, untreated lumber etc. (Fire less than 12 ft in diameter)

**Recreational** - Campfires (fire less than 6 ft in diameter)

**Traditional** - Meat drying, seat lodge, traditional cooking, funerals

**Burn barrel** - Metal barrel (Cover top of barrel with 1/4 in mesh - 14 gauge or higher. Allow for 4 inches of overlap)

CONTACT MTFC TO INQUIRE ABOUT BURN PERMITS.



### Camp ground fire pits:

No campfire permit is required at designated camp ground areas maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department. The Parks and Recreation Department will have established fire pits in place. **If Fire Danger is set at Extreme NO campfires will be allowed.**